

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Fifth avenue and Twenty-fourth street.—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—HUMPTY DUMPTY, WITH NEW FEATURES.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and 52d street.—THE TEMPEST.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—THE SEVEN DWARFS; OR, HARK! HE! AND THE WORLD OF WONDER.

BOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th ave.—ROMEO AND JULIET.

WOODS MUSEUM AND THEATRE, Thirtieth street and Broadway.—Afternoon and evening performance.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.—THE EMERALD KING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE BURGLESQUE EX-TREMAVANTIA OF THE FORTY THIEVES.

FRENCH THEATRE, Fourteenth street and Sixth ave.—LA VIE PARISIENNE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—SCHOOL.

WAVERLEY THEATRE, 72d Broadway.—ELIZI HOIT'S BURGLESQUE COMPANY.—IVANHOE.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 51 Broadway.—COMIC SKETCHES AND LIVING STORIES.—FLETO.

THE TAMMANY, Fourteenth street.—THE HORSE MARSHES, &c.

MRS. F. R. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—ARABIA'S FOGIE.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 555 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.—SING OF THE BLONDES.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th street.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS, &c.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO MINSTRELS, &c.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC ENTERTAINMENT.

IRVING HALL, Irving place.—MR. W. J. HILL'S ANGELO CONCERT.

HOOVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOVER'S MINSTRELS.—THE 41 THIEVES, &c.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 63 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, April 6, 1869.

THE HERALD IN BROOKLYN.

Notice to Carriers and Newsdealers.

BROOKLYN CARRIERS AND NEWSMEN will in future receive their papers at the BRANCH OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD, No. 145 Fulton street, Brooklyn.

ADVERTISEMENTS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS and all letters for the NEW YORK HERALD will be received as above.

THE NEWS.

Europe.

The cable telegrams are dated April 5.

The bill for the abolition of imprisonment for debt passed its second reading before the British House of Commons yesterday.

Informal meetings of the members of the majority in the Spanish Constitutional Cortes have been held, and resolutions have been adopted favoring the election of ex-King Ferdinand of Portugal to the Spanish throne. A deputation, with Olazaga at its head, has departed for Lisbon to invite Don Ferdinand to accept the candidature.

Cuba.

The steamer Comandante arrived in Havana yesterday, with four of the crew as prisoners. She was recaptured at St. Domingo by a Spanish man-of-war.

Mexico.

Advices from the capital are to April 1. Palacio and Vega were gaining adherents in their rebellion. Counselor Garray, for giving an opinion against shooting rebel prisoners, has been dismissed. Juarez was serenaded on the occasion of his birthday anniversary.

Congress.

In the Senate yesterday the bill authorizing the landing of cables upon United States shores came up, but pending discussion upon the morning hour expired. The joint resolution to provide for protecting the interests of the United States in the construction of the Pacific railroads was taken up and discussed in executive session, after which the Senate adjourned.

In the House, under the Monday call of States, bills were introduced to reduce the number of army officers and to preserve the right of free discussion in the unconstructed States. A resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to continue the investigation into the charges against Judge Busted, of Alabama, was adopted. The Senate bill providing for the adjustment of claims between the United States and Mexico was passed, and a long list of other bills and resolutions was taken from the Speaker's table and acted upon. A joint resolution authorizing an election in Virginia was introduced and referred to the Reconstruction Committee. An evening session was held, devoted entirely to debate, and the House adjourned.

The Legislature.

Bills were passed in the State Senate yesterday in relation to the Homoeopathic Medical College; to charter the Mott Haven and Brooklyn Railroad; relating to the House of Mercy in New York; for an industrial school on Hart's Island; to incorporate the American Museum of Natural History, and several others of minor importance. The Assembly then adjourned.

In the Assembly a communication from the New York Chamber of Commerce relative to the Harbor laws was presented; also one from the Union League Club relative to the election of Metropolitan Police Commissioners, and a remonstrance from the New York Common Council. Bills were ordered to a third reading, to amend the banking laws relative to circulation, to equalize the salaries of judicial officers of King's county and several others.

Miscellaneous.

Another long list of nominations was sent into the Senate yesterday by the President. In it was the name of James M. Ashley, of Ohio, to be Governor of Montana.

Senator Sumner states that J. Lothrop Motley has been fixed upon by the President for Minister to England. Banks' name is mentioned by others for the same place.

In the Supreme Court at Washington, yesterday, Chief Justice Chase delivered an opinion denying the writ of error prayed for by the counsel of George Twitchell, sentenced to be hanged on Thursday next for the murder of his mother-in-law. The Court holds that the fifth and sixth articles of amendment to the constitution, of which the petitioner claims the Pennsylvania acts with regard to indictments for murder are violations, were not intended as restrictions upon State governments, but only upon the general government.

The United States Supreme Court will take a recess from April 15 until October 4.

The fur trade in Alaska has been entirely suspended owing to the terror of the Indians, who refuse to come near the towns since the destruction of their villages by General Davis.

The City.

In the Union Pacific Railroad litigation in the Supreme Court yesterday a motion made by Mr. Field for an adjournment of the several motions pending until Monday, the 19th inst., was granted, and also an order to obtain information from the company in regard to the amount of bonds and other property received from the United States, what disposition has been made of the bonds, what profits have been made upon the contracts, what are the relations existing between the company and the Credit Mobilier and other matters. An affidavit was read from

Thomas C. Durant and other officers of the company denying all the allegations contained in Mr. Field's complaint. The examination before the referee was continued.

George King, convicted of the Cambrelong bond robbery, escaped from custody yesterday while on his way to Sing Sing under charge of John Moran, a deputy sheriff. Captain Rynders had told Moran especially not to attempt to take King to Sing Sing without help, but he disregarded the instructions. When the escape was known Moran was immediately arrested.

The steamship City of Cork, Captain Phillips, of the Inman line, will sail from pier 48 North river at one o'clock to-day for Queenstown and Liverpool, calling at Halifax, N. S., to land and receive mails and passengers. The mails for Nova Scotia, &c., will close at the Post Office at twelve M.

The Hamburg American Packet Company's steamship Saxonia, Captain Meyer, will leave Hoboken at two P. M. to-day for Southampton and Hamburg. The mails will close at the Post Office at twelve M.

The steamship Nevada, Captain Williams, will leave pier 46 North river, at one o'clock to-morrow (Wednesday) afternoon for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown to land passengers, &c.

The stock market yesterday was active and buoyant despite the continued activity of money, New York Central advancing to 144½, but subsequently reacting about one per cent. Gold closed finally at 131½.

Although the arrivals were only to a moderate extent, the market for beef cattle yesterday was quiet and heavy, and prices were generally lower. Prime and extra steers were sold at 10c, a 10½c, while fair to good were disposed of at 14½c, a 15½c, ordinary at 12½c, a 14½c, and inferior at 10c, a 12c. Much cows were dull and heavy at \$90 a \$125 for prime and extra, \$75 a \$85 for fair to good, \$60 a \$70 for common and \$45 a \$55 for inferior. Veal calves were in moderate demand and quite steady in value, prime and extra being quoted 12c, a 13c, common to good 10½c, a 11½c, and inferior 8½c, a 9½c. For sheep the market was quiet and heavy. Extra were quoted at 9c, a 9½c, prime 8c, a 8½c, common to good 6½c, a 7½c, and inferior 6c, a 6½c. Swine were only moderately sought after, and with fair arrivals, prices were lower, closing at 11c, a 11½c, for prime, 10½c, a 10½c, for fair to good and 10½c, a 10½c, for common.

Prominent Arrivals in the City.

Governor R. Marshall, of Minnesota; W. R. Holloway, of Indianapolis; E. F. Bailey, of Boston, and M. H. Wentworth, of New Hampshire, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Paymaster Burtis, of the United States Navy, is at the Hoffman House.

Judge E. E. Kettell, of Binghamton; Colonel G. E. Waring, of Newport, and Rev. H. P. Chase (Mohawk Chief, of Oneonta, C. W., are at the Astor House.

H. E. Sargent, of Chicago, and Robert Adger, of South Carolina, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

S. W. Craig, of the United States Navy; Captain A. A. DeLong, of California; Judge A. H. Carpenter, of Milwaukee, and B. F. Bruce, of Pennsylvania, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

General Robert C. Wood, Jr., of Mississippi; General Duncan S. Walker, of Washington; Colonel J. Taylor Wood, of Nova Scotia, and J. S. Meredith, of Baltimore, are at the New York Hotel.

Prominent Departures.

General N. P. Banks and George A. Henderson left yesterday for Washington. C. T. Pollard and G. Jordan for Alabama, Edmund King for Newport, A. Van Allen and W. K. Williams for Albany, F. A. Drexel and E. Griffith for Philadelphia, T. D. Hannan for Texas, E. Gaylord for Boston and Captain Charles Pike for Newcomland.

The Political and Material Corruption of the Country.

There is a marked difference between the present time and the period just previous to our war. In 1860 the man who became marked in political or business immorality was held up to public scorn and obloquy. Not so to-day. He who defrauds the government, his business associates, or disgraces his constituents in Congress, is looked at with admiration and as a bright exemplar worthy of imitation. The man who a few years since stole a few hundred dollars from our City Council and called down the wrath of every citizen may now plunder the nation of millions and boast of the honors which he wins in the exercise of his peculiar ability.

The Union Credit Pacific Mobiler Company, whose dirty face we tried to wash a little yesterday, is among the first of the gigantic swindling combinations whose acts are now having their natural rebound. The stagnant mass of corruption which always follows in the wake of war came upon us in the ratio of the gigantic material we buried upon the rebellion. The whole evil elements of the country found full play and plenty to feed upon. How well it fed let two thousand six hundred millions of national debt answer. How well it still saps our prosperity let three hundred millions of annual expenditures demonstrate.

Our great struggle for national preservation was undertaken in the loftiest sentiment of patriotism. The first year of the war the people shouldered arms from principle. We paid no bounty, and patriotism had not fixed its price. Two years had scarcely passed before the demoralization produced by the prodigious outpouring of national treasure extended from Congressmen, government contractors and the leading plunderers to the lower grades of society, and the nation became one vast whirlpool of immorality. With the inoculation of the masses the leading brains grew bolder and felt surer of their power to inaugurate a gigantic system of plunder which depended, in great part, for success upon a public opinion thus prepared. So education went on, reflected from high to low and then from low to high, until the country could take, as a well played jest, the betrayal of its political and material prosperity.

Congress naturally, in our system of government, represented our general condition, and consequently was ripe for all measures that aimed at the tapping of the fountainhead of wealth—the public treasury.

The country was ready—then were launched in rapid succession the schemes for plunder which have since staggered us and brought us to our senses. Then came the Union Pacific Railroad, with its tens of millions of plunder, and, following this, the hungry financial wolves, scenting the national blood, rushed in from Washington and from every State—flooded the market and filled the whole space from Texas to British America with imaginary parallel lines of iron. The wolves tore the national domain into shreds and parcelled out the land spoils to their followers. If the Indian residents stood in their way a convenient war destroyed their titles to consideration and despoiled them of their possessions. This failing, a trumped-up treaty between the plunderers and the tribe gave the former the courage and shamelessness to present a claim to the property for the confirmation of the Senate, as witness the Cherokee land spoliation still awaiting its turn to prove the corruption of our legislative branch of the government.

The tide flows on and the vast ocean of corruption begins to feel a purifying pressure. The bubbles are coming to the surface, and

the air is filled with the stench of eight years of financial and political rotteness. Slowly but surely upwards the people again move. Now and then some clear-headed, bold man, like Mr. Sprague, steps to the front and denounces the men who head the demoralization we have pictured. The mass moves, and out of the mire on to firm ground again. Of the two branches of Congress the Representatives lead in reform, for they feel the touch of the people more quickly. The Senate, glutted with power, dictatorial and irresponsible, yield only to force. Around them, in defence, stands a wall of wealth, handled by the relentless, unscrupulous plunderers. They defend their Senate with the same daring energy which has characterized its acquisitions; for the United States Senate is their citadel. Whiskey, tobacco, petroleum, the tariff, mining, the Custom House, inside and outside, frontier smuggling, the Indian Bureau and Indian land stealers, banking, gold speculation, government bonds and the United States Treasury all have their representative "rings," which allow nothing to infringe upon the patent right which eight years of skillful invention have given them to rule the country.

But all this must have an end. In any other country it would terminate in a revolution, of which the French tragedy of 1789 is the type. Here, however, the people have too much good sense and education to call in such a drastic but uncertain remedy. We have a new element for the correction of such evils, which no other nation ever had and but one other country now possesses, and that is our free press. This is to-day the government, the multiplicity of the people, the national purifier. It carried us safely through our war. It should now array itself against all legislative or executive usurpations of authority and against the "rings" which have threatened to destroy us. Doing this the country may again be restored to both material and political prosperity.

General Sickness and the Mission to Mexico.

It is proposed to make General Sickles Minister to Mexico, as our Washington dispatches tell us, and the President only hesitates in this appointment from a doubt whether or not Sickles would like some years of exile in such a country. Grant may naturally be disposed to prefer to this efficient adherent something that looks like a handsome recognition of appreciated service, and not like the infliction of a penalty, and therefore may well stand in the doubt the paragraph indicates. At the first glance the Mexican mission would seem one giving the holder a choice between oblivion or a bad name. Apparently men of very satisfactory talent can go there and be lost to our further knowledge as completely as the pebbles that Mungo Park cast into the African pools to try their depth. At the same time it is a land that swarms with jobbers on our side of the line, who expect to "gobble up" the Minister from his very entrance into the sphere of their operations. If the Minister should be a man disposed to object to summary proceedings of that sort, woe to him! Every telegraphic despatch vouchsafed to us would be eloquent with accounts of his bad conduct, his "betrayal of American interests," &c.; and this clamor would not be a small thing to endure. For such reasons and for others not dissimilar in their nature General Sickles could scarcely be accused of undue leaning toward the fleshpots of Egypt if he preferred to a ministry in Mexico some place nearer home, in which he might neither wear out nor rust out. But, if we rightly understand the General, we fancy the main question in regard to his going to Mexico would be as to whether there is anything to be done there. Has the President or has the nation any policy in regard to that country? If there is any definite line of conduct toward the neighboring republic to be followed and any result is sought the mission has another character altogether, and the man of high moral with an incentive of a possible success declines no hardship, excuses himself from no privation and faces all consequences; for earnest endeavor makes him superior to all these. This is what we want, then, before we send a good man to Mexico—something to send him for. From our own view of the case we regard the Mexican mission as second to none in importance, but this view supposes national purposes. If we have not these to lift it into the number of places that afford a possible career the sending of Sickles there is merely sending an accomplished gentleman on a tour in search of the picturesque when very likely he regards the picturesque as a bore.

THE CONNECTICUT ELECTION.—An election for State Officers, Legislature and Congressmen took place in the State of Connecticut yesterday. The result is reported in our columns this morning, and our readers will see from the exhibit that the people were, to say the least, apathetic, if not indifferent, as to the issue, the total vote polled falling ten thousand short of that called out by the contest of last spring. Hartford and New Haven casting a vote less by one thousand of that given at that period. The republicans have a net gain, however, on the aggregate vote. For Congress the democrats elected two members and the republicans two, showing a republican gain of one; ex-Senator James Dixon, democrat, being defeated in the First district. The election of members of the Legislature is balanced exceedingly close, but the exact result of the vote had not reached us at the hour of going to press this morning. The result for Governor was very doubtful at the same moment.

ELECTION IN RHODE ISLAND TO-MORROW.

The annual election for State Officers, members of the Legislature, &c., takes place in Rhode Island to-morrow, the 7th instant. There is very little excitement. It is somewhat difficult to predict what effect the explosion of Senator Sprague will have upon the republican vote; but to judge from the party papers it is not likely to prove very disastrous.

YACHTING.—In another place we give the communication of an old sport in the yachting world in favor of the proposed measure for the greater freedom of yachts from restrictions imposed upon vessels engaged in commerce. He does not believe in breaking a butterfly upon a wheel, and therefore gives little thought to answering the opponents of the measure, but presents his own views.

The Government Securities Investigation.—A Whitewashing Report.

Two years ago a joint committee of the houses of Congress was appointed to investigate the alleged irregularities or frauds in the Printing Bureau of the Treasury Department, and to make a careful examination of the method adopted by the Treasury to print the bonds, notes and securities of the United States. The business was put into the hands of a sub-committee, composed of Senator Edmunds, Mr. Buckalew and Mr. Halsey, and Senator Edmunds has now made a report for the committee. This report was published in the HERALD yesterday. Two years ought to have been long enough to have investigated thoroughly the affairs and alleged irregularities of the Treasury. But after all this time the committee finished its labors, as those of every Congressional investigating committee end, in finding out nothing, or next to nothing. There is in the report a mass of verbiage about the duties of the several bureaus and officers, all of which we knew before, and about the magnitude of the Treasury transactions since the war, which also we knew, and then there are some suggestions about reforming or improving the service, which are all very well; but nothing was discovered of any consequence. For instance, we should like to know where the following missing bonds and notes went to:—

| Date of Bonds and Notes. | Amount missing. |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| February 18, 1861..... | \$1,000 |
| March 2, 1861..... | 2,000 |
| July 1, 1861..... | 1,000 |
| August 19, 1861..... | 466,450 |
| Five-twentieths, 1863..... | 1,850,000 |
| Gold certificates, 1863..... | 2,380,000 |
| Small amounts (aggregated)..... | 25,000 |
| Total..... | \$4,625,000 |

We believe there is no doubt about these being missed and unaccounted for. If the committee failed to discover this fact how much more may remain undiscovered? We fear the committee did not go beyond the walls of the Treasury Department to get information. It confined itself, probably, to the examination of those only who were interested in protecting the department. It was either incompetent or purposely left the irregularities or frauds covered up. Its labors are a miserable failure, and the result is the country gets nothing but a whitewashing report.

The Public School Bill.

The propositions now before the Legislature for changing the composition of the Board of Education are good in so far as we are promised that the schools shall be put into the hands of men rather higher in the scale of life than the men who have hitherto controlled them. If there is anything that should be put at the greatest possible distance from a school it is the city groggery; and any association with such an establishment should shut a man out from any board having authority in regard to our schools. But have we any certainty in these new laws as to better men? None at all. The better men are "pledges" only, and we know what pledges are in these matters. There is one line that might be put into our school laws, and that once in would insure officers no worse than we have, many officers better than any we have ever had, and altogether a body of men earnestly interested in the schools from love and pride. This line would be a requirement that every school commissioner or trustee should have received some portion of his education in one of the public schools of this city. Make your school officers from the former schoolboys, and you will have good ones.

HEAVY BOND ROBBERY IN PHILADELPHIA.

We publish to-day reports of the robbery of over a million of dollars' worth of bonds and greenbacks, which was executed on Sunday morning in Philadelphia, and the successful perpetration of which, in a building situated at the thoroughfare of the southwest corner of Twelfth and Chestnut streets, goes far to prove that the burglar's trade is fast approximating to the rank and class of a science in our midst. Of all the heavy robberies—that of the Lord bonds included—from which the public have lately suffered none has been attended with anything like the disastrous consequences which will ensue from this. The property was in charge of the Beneficial Safety Fund Society of Philadelphia, a Catholic institution, managing it for the benefit of about three thousand depositors, all of the more humble classes, from sewing girls to male and female servants and day laborers. A heavy blow has thus been struck at the confidence hitherto reposed in savings institutions, their buildings and safes, and we regret to say that the exertions of the Philadelphia police afford little hope of its restoration.

ECHO'S ANSWERS.—Where is the maker of many Cabinets and the provider of foreign missions for his friends, the late enthusiastic Dana? What is his condemnation? Echo answers, "Damnation." And the white-coated philosopher—shall we not, as to a high ambassador, bow to Greeley? Echo, with a bad cold, answers, "Too greedy." And the "Little Villain"—is he not to have a Minister's gold-lashed badge on soon? Echo answers, "Andy Johnson." And the amiable poets of the Post—shall they not join with the rejoicing black Pompeys over the spoils and the "Oh! half-ling Caesars? Echo, modestly, answers, "Oh! hell and scissars." In short, to our hopeful New York contemporaries this echo is very much like Pat's echo, which, when asked, "Where am I to go?" answered, "You go to the devil!"

A BUDGET OF ABSURDITIES.—The Richmond

Whig thinks General Grant ought to have vetoed the new Tenure of Office bill and then had a case made to test the constitutionality of the law in the Supreme Court. So far so good. The court would have had no trouble about deciding the bill unconstitutional, apart from its intrinsic demerits, inasmuch as it does not express its purposes in its title, the proper one being something like the following: "An act to amend an act to perpetuate a budget of political absurdities."

NEW APPOINTMENTS IN VIRGINIA.—The Abing-

don Virginians states that of the twenty-eight newly-appointed justices in that county but nine could be mustered to swallow the iron-clad, although a great deal of reasoning and persuasion and manipulation and coaxing and scolding and pleading were used upon them. General Grant had better order that iron-clad to be run ashore and dismantled.

The Sunday Sermons.

In the HERALD of yesterday we gave a very full and a not uninteresting exhibit of the sermons preached on Sunday in New York, in Brooklyn, in the neighboring cities and in Washington. Some of the sermons were good, some of them were admirable, but some of them, if we are to judge from the outlines, were poor enough. Poverty of ideas, though not characteristic of all the discourses, was visible in most of them. The Catholic discourses were pointed and practical so far; but we cannot say they were sufficiently in harmony with the spirit of the age. Mr. Milligan, of the Twenty-eighth street Presbyterian church, seems to have some "ideas." His remarks about government were reasonable and just. It is really very hard to know why our criminal population should participate so largely in the government of the country. Mr. Milligan has found a good theme. We advise him to hammer away. Mr. Edgar, the Positivist, said some sensible things, but the religion of Auguste Comte has not much of a chance in New York. It is not Christianity, and Christianity is now, and likely to remain, in general favor. Beecher, of Brooklyn, was lively as usual, and gave his hearers some wholesome advice. Of the Progressive Spiritualists we know not what to say. It really does seem as if we must not expect anything in the way of instruction from them. We have already told them that we want something more. The "something more" will be long of coming. It is indeed difficult to resist the conviction that the hundred and one clairvoyants, male and female, who are making capital out of the credulity of our people are keeping up these Sunday evening shows for advertising purposes. The Spiritualists had better give it up. The most extraordinary religious exhibition on Sunday evening was, after all, that made by "The Praying Band." Acting on the principle of Wesley, that the Devil had no right to all the best tunes, they seem to have given great freshness to hymn singing by the use of the most profane music. This, however, is only carrying a little to the extreme a growing tendency of the time. It is not uncommon now to hear in the most fashionable churches the music of even the *opéra bouffe*. At weddings some of our readers may have been equally surprised and amused at hearing the organ strike up the not unfamiliar strains of "Le Mari Sage." What are we coming to? Demoralization—if demoralization has anything to do with license—seems complete. Surely Archbishop McCloskey and Father Beecher might do something to keep wild and wandering brethren within proper bounds.

The Cuban Question in Congress.

We trust Congress will not long delay action on the important resolution offered by General Banks authorizing the President to adopt a strong policy in reference to the Cuban question. The time is propitious now to do away with the line of hostile picket posts along our Atlantic shore, and it should be improved. When Congress has once passed these resolutions General Grant will have no hesitation in determining his line of action. The Cuban question is the live question of the day in the list of important national interests, and the administration will do well to base its hopes of popular success upon it. The public mind is ripe for action, and all parties in politics are of one opinion in regard to Cuba. While England and Prussia are busily intriguing in Spain to put a Montpensier on the throne, and Louis Napoleon is strenuously endeavoring to thwart their plans, all because their political and dynastic interests are involved, no European Cabinet can complain if we take care of our political interests, and see that the American dynasty of popular sovereignty is not suppressed in Cuba. It is the slow coach of Congress that stops the way; let it move on by passing the Banks resolution.

THE AGE OF ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.—Age is honorable, says an adage, but Admiral Farragut declines to have honors heaped upon him to the extent that a couple of misplaced figures in the HERALD did that service a few days since. He was reported as being seventy-four years old, while in fact he has hardly turned sixty-seven.

THE QUESTION SETTLED.—The President signed yesterday the modified Tenure of Office bill, so that it is now a law. This question is, therefore, settled for the present; but the true construction of the law may yet be made a case for the Supreme Court. At present it is a disputed proposition between tweedledum and tweedledee.

TWEEDLEDUM AND TWEEDLEDEE.—The Tammany ring has a Tweedledum at Albany, and the anti-Pacific Railroad ring a Tweedledee in this city.

BRITISH PROGRESS.—A bill for the abolition of imprisonment for debt has passed a second reading in the English House of Commons. Should it become law many accomplished gentlemen of that country will postpone intended visits to America.

CROCODILE TEARS.—Those shed by a country editor in taking leave of his readers in order to accept a jolly fat office at Washington.

YANKEEZED VIRGINIANS.—The Richmond Whig in a sudden outburst of energy exclaims, "Look out, ye plundering vagrants from all the corners of the earth! for it is an old saying in this new country that for all sharp Yankees your Yankeeized Virginian is the sharpest." A Yankeeized Virginian! That would prove a queer specimen of petrified humanity—fit companion for exhibition with the unfortunate victim of the Spanish Inquisition two or three centuries ago.

THE SPANISH CROWN.—The majority of the Constituent Cortes of Spain, supported by the Council of Ministers, have agreed to tender the crown of that country to ex-King Ferdinand, of Portugal, father of the present King. The ex-King has had some painful experiences of the duties and cares of sovereignty, so it is very probable he will decline. The Spaniards must learn to manage their own affairs.

HOW TO PROVE DOCTRINES ORTHODOX.—A negro in Macon, Ga., recently shot and killed another because the latter would not go to church. Other negroes in the neighborhood are in pursuit of the murderer for the purpose of giving him a foretaste of the next world by roasting him alive in this.

OBITUARY.

Charles Snowden Fairfax.
The death of this gentleman at Baltimore on Sunday last recalls to public notice one of those romances in real life which occasionally appear in American society, and most frequently have their origin from some of the old families of Virginia. The deceased was the recognized tenth Baron Fairfax, of Cameron, in the peerage of Scotland, and was entitled to a seat in the British House of Lords. He was the great, great grandson of Henry, fourth baron of Fairfax and Throckmorton, of Virginia, whose career during our Revolutionary War is well known, and after whom Fairfax county is named. In 1800 the Rev. Bryan Fairfax, of Vaucluse, Va., was created Viscount Fairfax, of the eighth baron, but neither himself nor his son Thomas nor the subject of this sketch ever assumed the title, although his succession to it was regularly recorded in "Burke's Peerage and Baronetage." The fact is that the family, although naturally fond of an ancestry whose elevation to the peerage dates back as far as the twelfth century, has not been republican in their sentiments to place any material value upon an empty title. It is, however, stated, with some authority, that about a year ago Fairfax was feeling greater pride in himself as a Viscount than as a member of the British nobility. The subject of this sketch was born in Scotland, or Virginia (we are not certain which State, some time during the year 1820, and is recorded as having succeeded to the baronetcy in 1850, the death of his grandfather. Some years ago he moved to California and in 1854 became clerk of the Supreme Court of the State of California. He died in 1857, and was buried in the National Democratic Convention held at Tammany Hall and was chairman of the California delegation. We are unable to state whether the deceased gentleman leaves any issue, but it is understood that he has a number of relatives in Virginia, the nearest and oldest being a son of his grandfather, who assumed the title of eleventh baron at any time should he so desire it. The remains of Lord or Mr. Fairfax will be conveyed to-day by the Massasolet Frigate to the Rock Creek Church Cemetery, near Washington, for interment.

Brevet Brigadier General Henry S. Burton.

United States Army.

A telegram from Providence announces the death on Sunday last, at Newport, of apoplexy, of Brevet Brigadier General Henry S. Burton, Colonel of the Fifth artillery, aged fifty-one years. He was born in this State during the year 1818, and was appointed a cadet to West Point from Vermont in July, 1835. In 1839 he graduated ninth in his class and was commissioned second lieutenant in the Fifth artillery. As such he served during the Florida war, being promoted to the rank of first lieutenant in November of the same year. From 1843 to 1846 he was stationed at West Point as one of the military instructors. When the war with Mexico broke out he became lieutenant colonel of the New York volunteers, and during the campaign of his defense of La Paz, in Lower California, and receiving his commission as captain in the regular service for his conduct on that occasion. On May 14, 1861, he was made a major, and during the rebellion served with distinction, becoming lieutenant colonel in July, 1863, and colonel of artillery in August of the same year. He was also brevetted brigadier general in the United States Army for gallant and meritorious services at the capture of Petersburg. General Burton was one of the ablest and bravest officers in our army, and his death will be as severe a blow to the service as it is a source of deep regret to his numerous friends and acquaintances.

James Dill.

This well known lawyer and former citizen of New York city died at his residence on Staten Island on yesterday morning, aged seventy-six years. He was born in Orange county in 1793, received an excellent education, studied law, and upon being admitted to the bar began the practice of his profession in New York city. He soon attained to eminence, and was for many years a law partner of Surrogate Miller, with whom he did a large and lucrative business. Nearly a quarter of a century ago the deceased retired from professional life, and removing to New York, on Staten Island, spent the remainder of his days in tranquility, surrounded by numerous friends and loved and esteemed by all who knew him.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

A communication was received from Inspector O'Maire, of Richmond county, setting forth that several persons had been bitten by mad dogs, and asking for action on the part of the board, looking to their destruction. The secretary was ordered to furnish the inspector with a copy of the law. The permit to slaughter animals was also issued. The board having, at the last meeting, passed a resolution asking the President of the Board of Health to send a committee to West Fourth street, on the recommendation of the inspector was revoked. The board having, at the last meeting, passed a resolution asking the President of the Board of Health to send a committee to West Fourth street, on the recommendation of the inspector was revoked. The board having, at the last meeting, passed a resolution asking the President of the Board of Health to send a committee to West Fourth street, on the recommendation of the inspector was revoked.

DEPARTMENT OF STREET CLEANING.

No. 38 MULBERRY STREET.
NEW YORK, Monday, April 5, 1869.
To G. B. LINCOLN, President of the Board of Health.
Sir: I have the honor to return herewith a copy of the resolution of the Metropolitan Board of Health concerning the condition of the streets. Permit me to say that the resolution was entirely unavailing, and that the board known what was really being done, in my opinion, was to make a show of doing nothing. For your own information I beg to state that not a moment of favorable time remains unimproved; that the sanitary condition of the streets is such that no one could be so much as to enter them without being infected with disease. I have, therefore, taken the liberty to request that you would cause the necessary measures to be taken to improve the streets, and that the necessary measures to be taken to improve the streets, and that the necessary measures to be taken to improve the streets, and that the necessary measures to be taken to improve the streets, and that the